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# How much did YOUR wool bring ?

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7 (U.S. Farmer Cooperative Service,  
in cooperation with  
Federal Extension Service

7a INFORMATION 15 ) //  
Reprinted without change 1961 //  
Issued 1947

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
52 WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Joseph G. Knapp, Administrator

The Farmer Cooperative Service conducts research studies and service activities of assistance to farmers in connection with cooperatives engaged in marketing farm products, purchasing farm supplies, and supplying business services. The work of the Service relates to problems of management, organization, policies, merchandising, product quality, costs, efficiency, financing, and membership.

The Service publishes the results of such studies; confers and advises with officials of farmer cooperatives; and works with educational agencies, cooperatives, and others in the dissemination of information relating to cooperative principles and practices.

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This material was first issued in 1947 by the Cooperative Research and Service Division of Farm Credit Administration (now Farmer Cooperative Service) and Federal Extension Service. J. L. Van Horn was author and T. W. Pritchard was illustrator. Both were then with the Cooperative Research and Service Division, FCA.

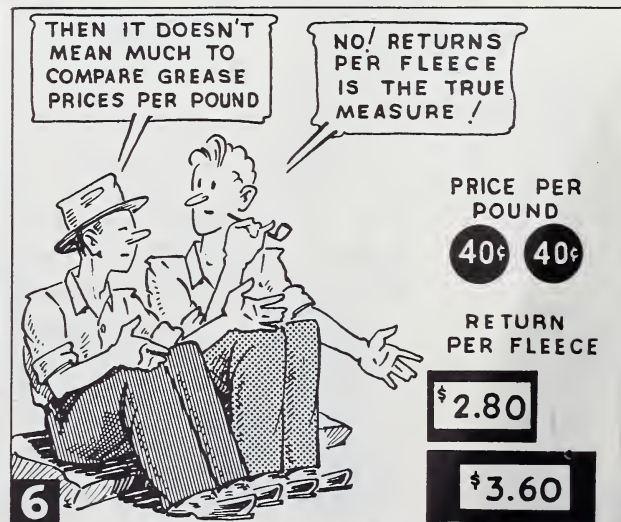
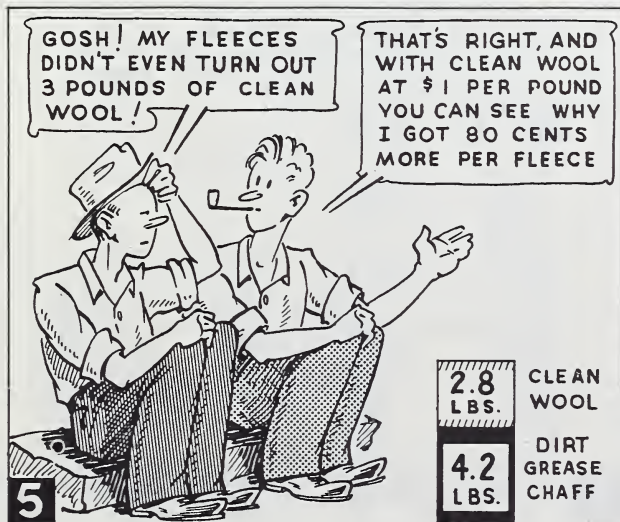
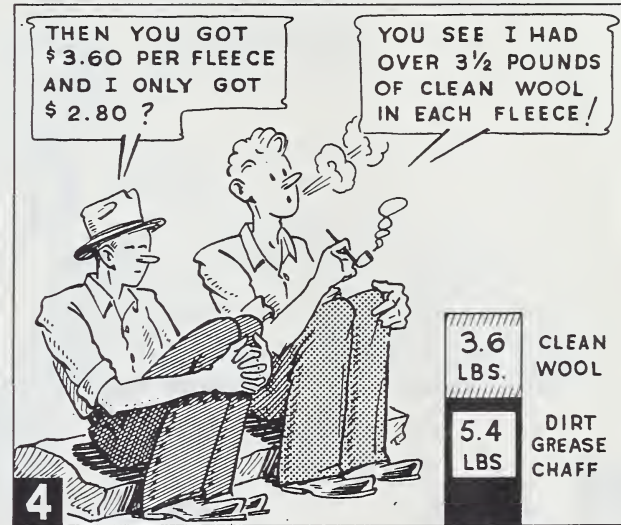
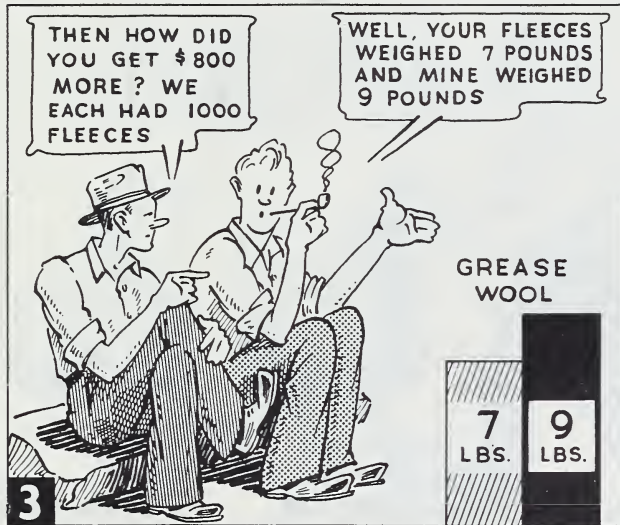
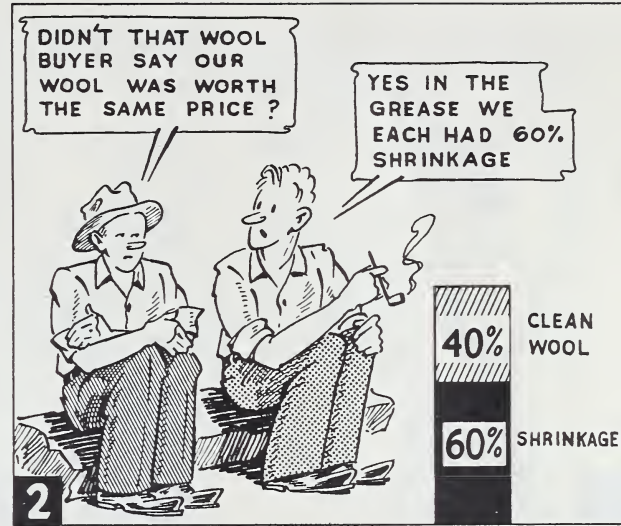
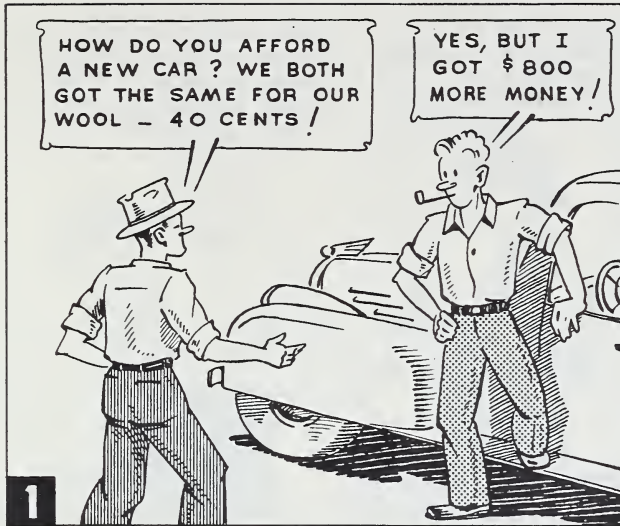
The information is still in demand so Farmer Cooperative Service is issuing this reprint. While figures on prices are for 1947, they can be adjusted for conditions today.

In this publication the following assumptions are made:

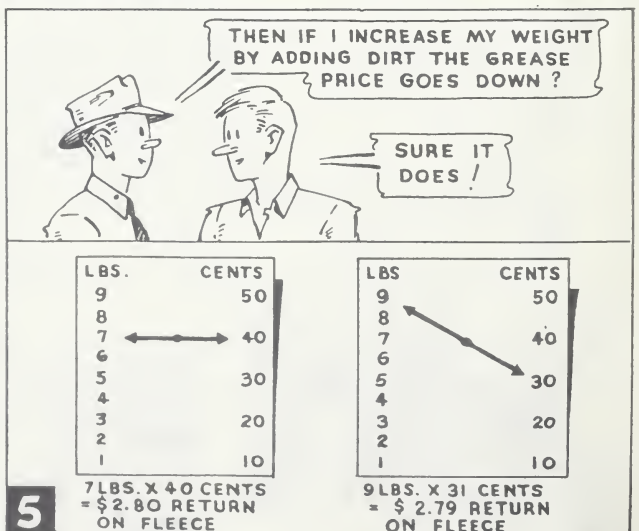
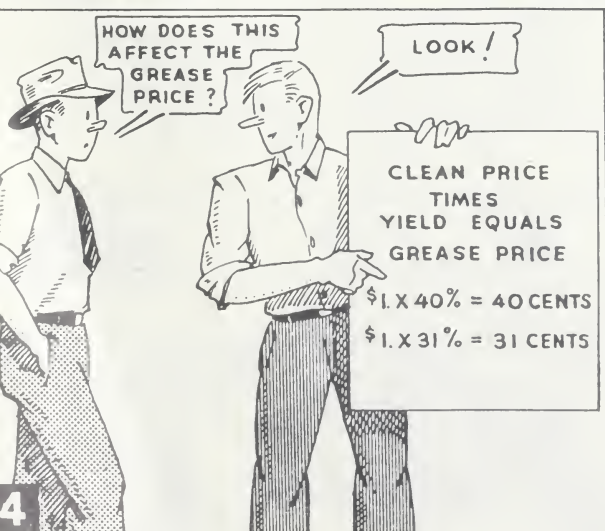
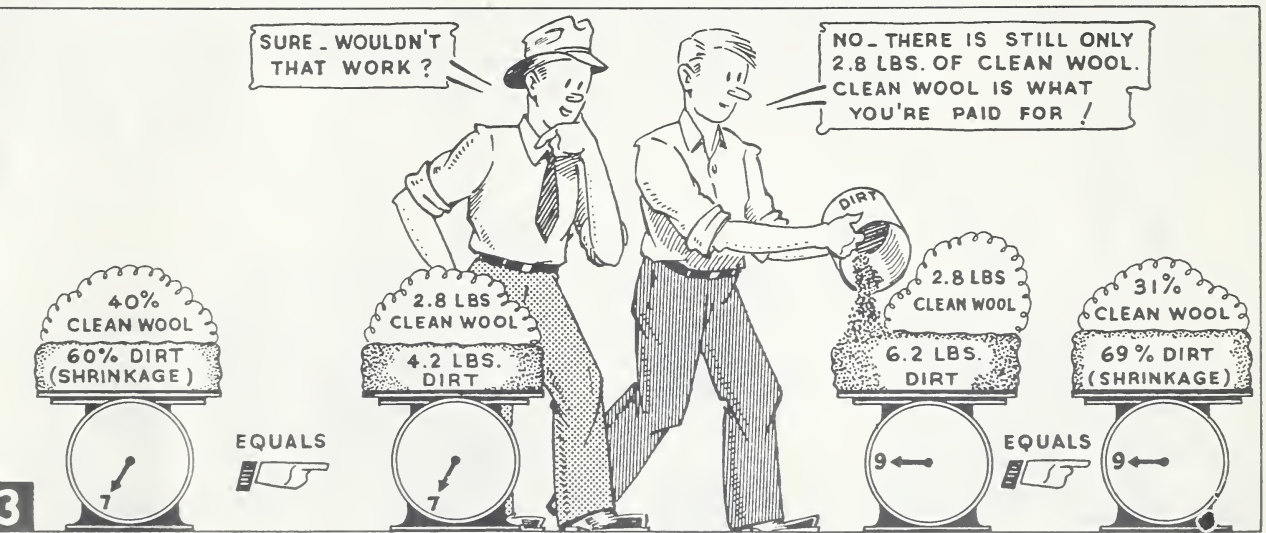
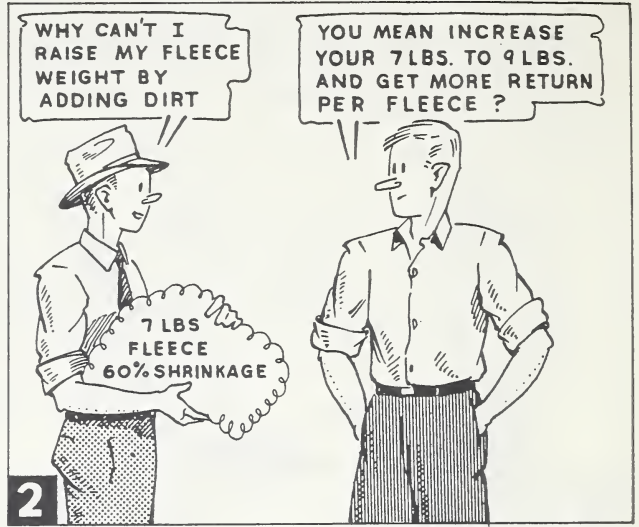
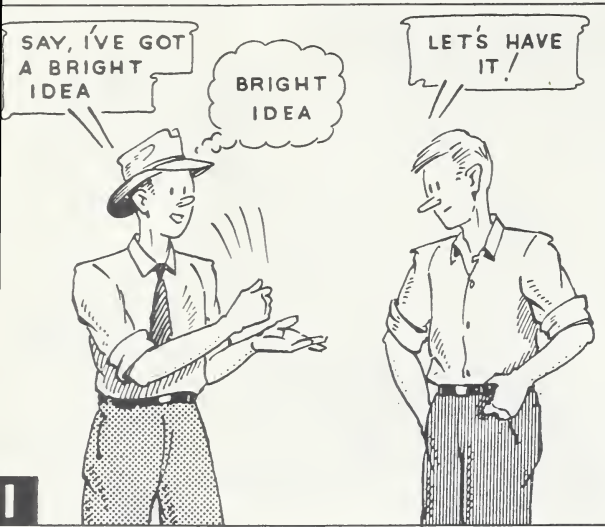
1. All clean wool is considered to be the same grade and quality.
2. Value of clean wool - \$1 a pound.
3. Shrinkage is considered as the percentage of foreign material in the fleece. For the sake of simplicity the writer uses the word "dirt" instead of shrinkage in some places.
4. Yield is the amount of clean wool in the fleece.



# RETURN PER FLEECE DOES IT



# INCREASED SHRINKAGE LOWERS GREASE VALUE



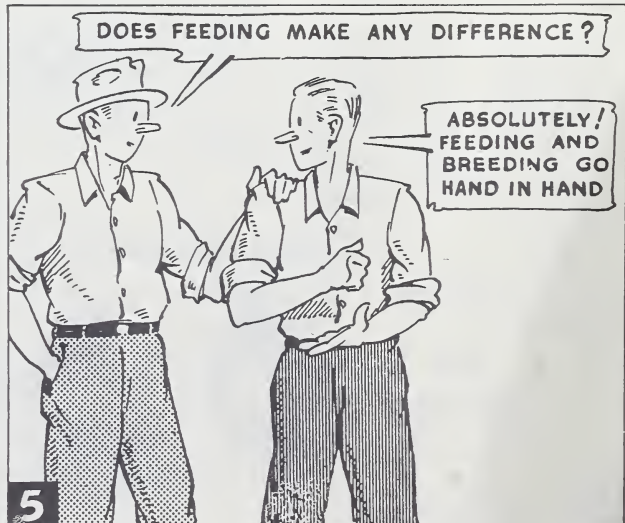
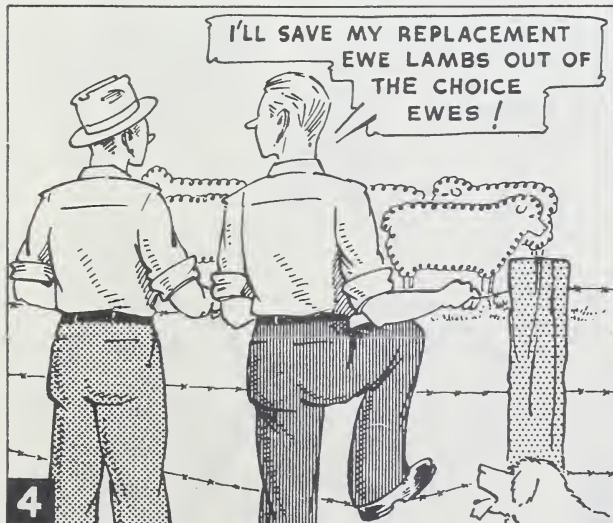
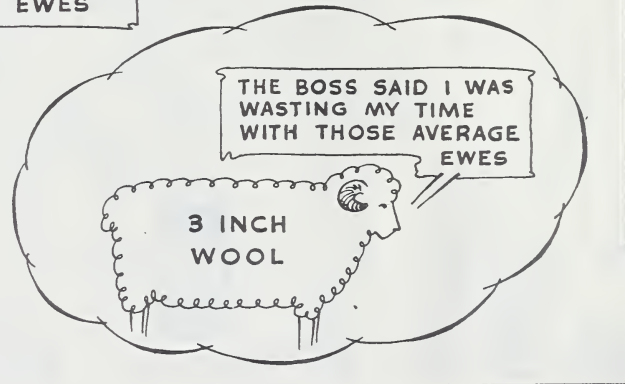
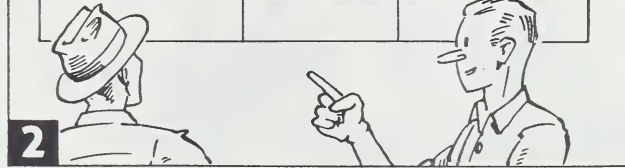


# INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF CLEAN WOOL

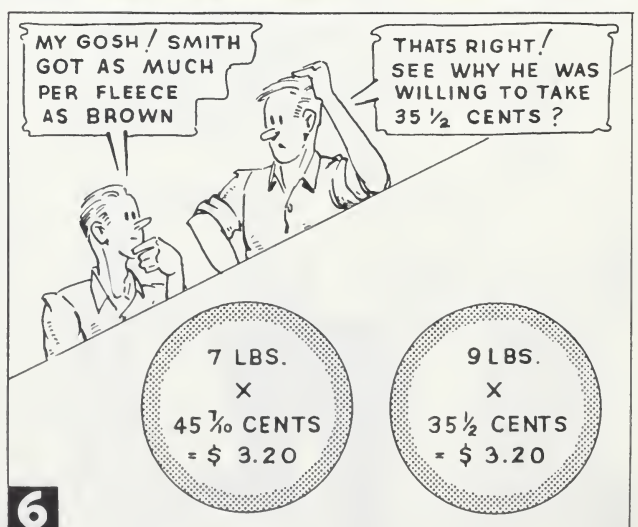
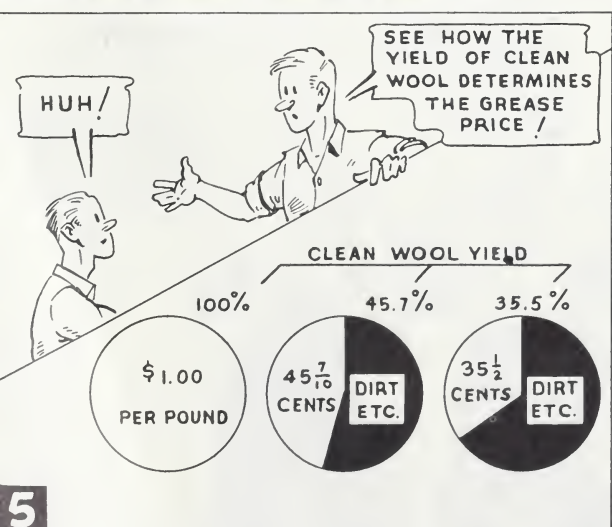
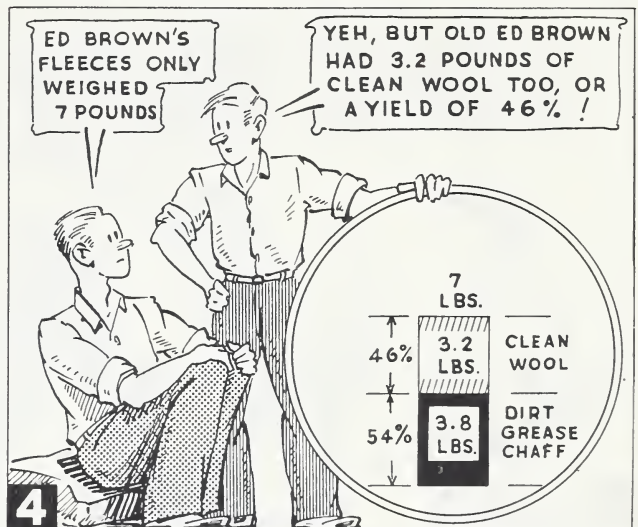
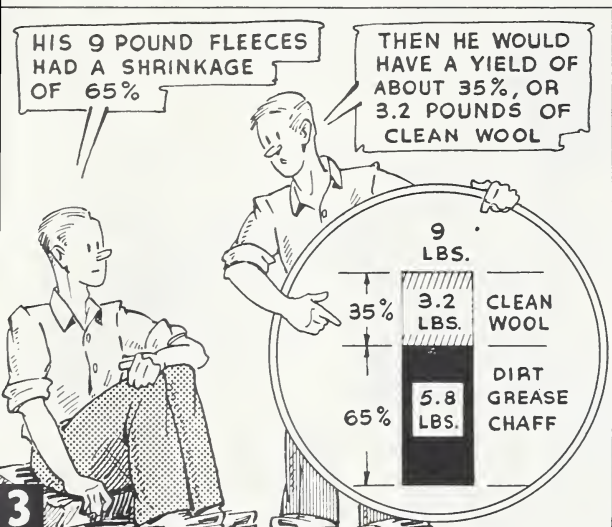
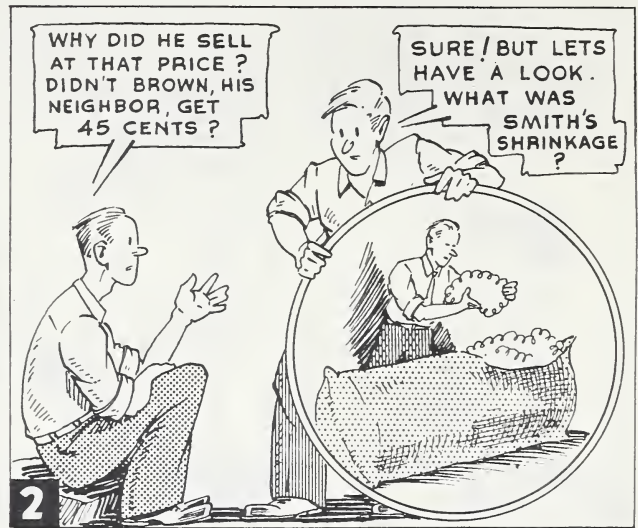
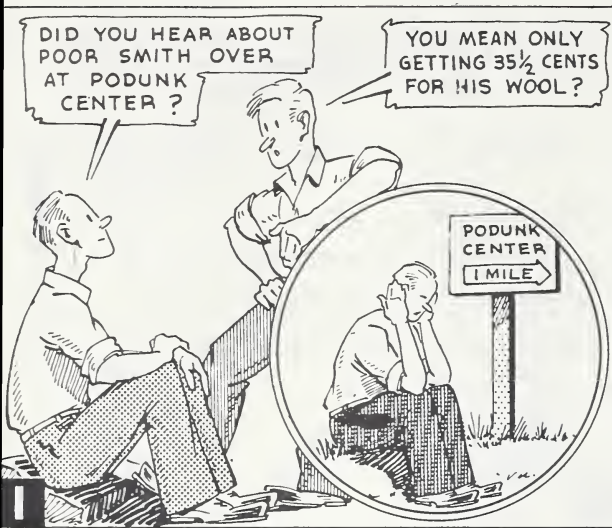


THE U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION FOUND THAT EACH  $\frac{1}{2}$  INCH INCREASE IN STAPLE LENGTH INCREASED

BREED	GRADE	CLEAN FLEECE WEIGHT (POUNDS)
RAMBOUILLET	FINE	.7
TARGHEE	$\frac{1}{2}$ BLOOD	.5
CORRIEDALE	$\frac{3}{8}$ 's BLOOD	.4
COLUMBIA	$\frac{3}{8}$ 's and $\frac{1}{4}$	.5

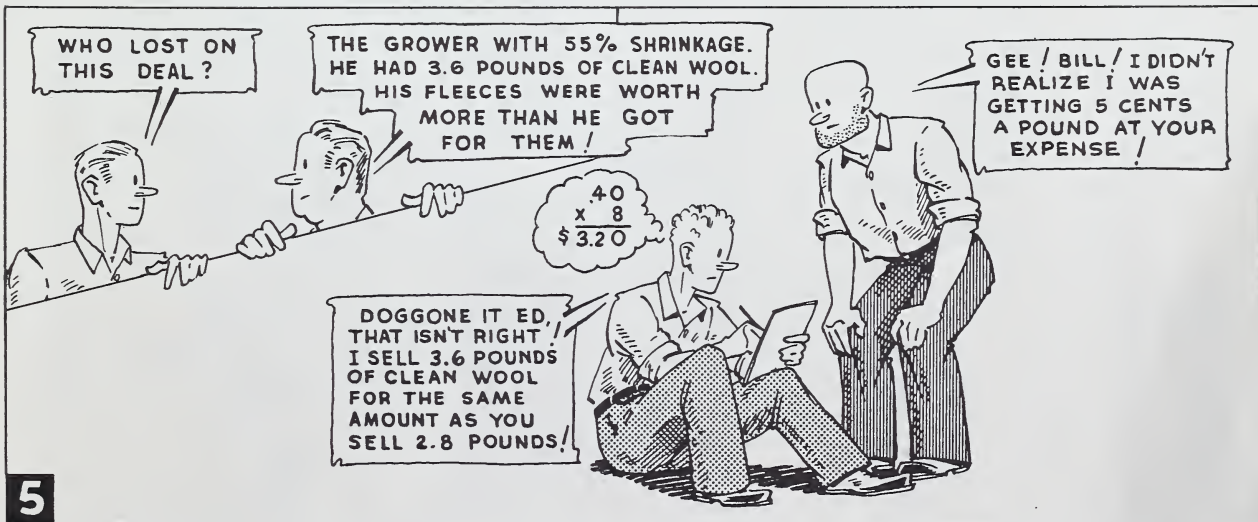
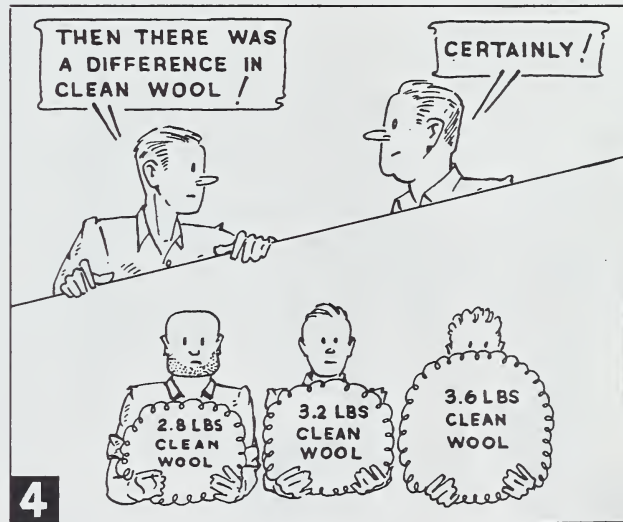
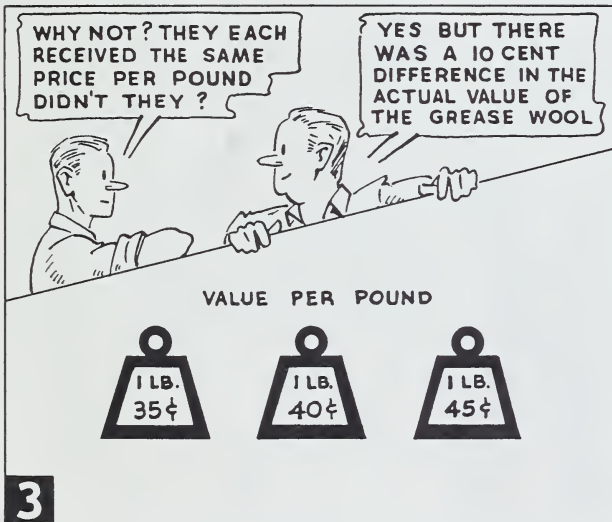
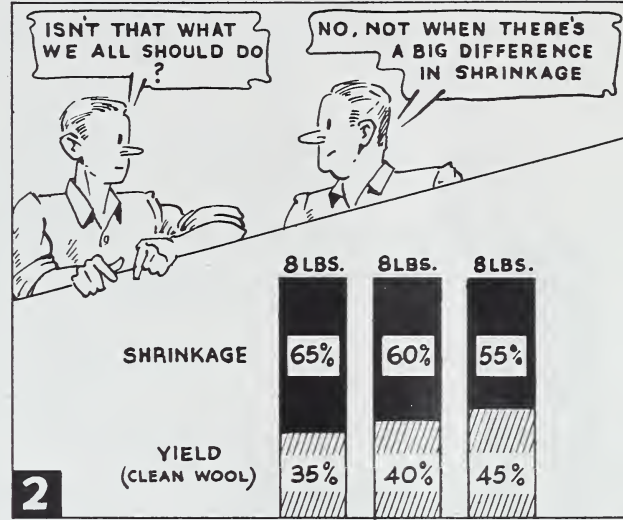
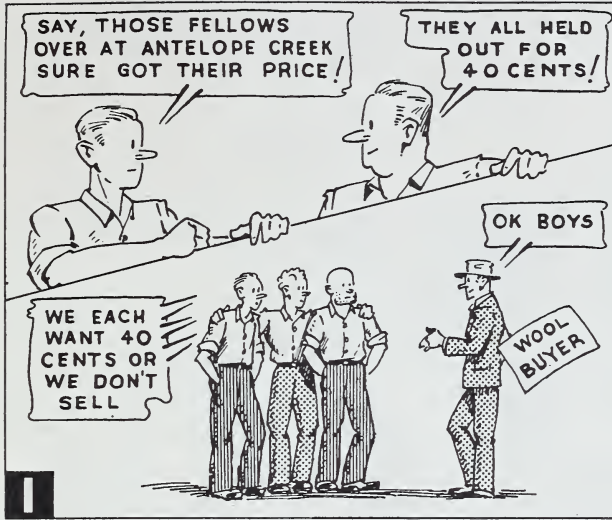



# PERCENT YIELD DETERMINES GREASE PRICE






# AVERAGE PRICE CAN BE A PENALTY





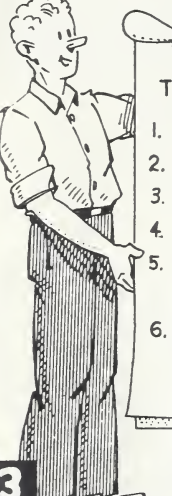
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INCREASE THE  
RETURN PER FLEECE  
TO PUT EXTRA  
MONEY IN THE BANK



2


INCREASE THE  
CLEAN WOOL  
TO GET INCREASED  
RETURN PER  
FLEECE



3


TO INCREASE CLEAN WOOL

1. USE GOOD BREEDING STOCK.
2. FEED SUFFICIENTLY.
3. ENCOURAGE OPEN HERDING.
4. CHANGE BEDGROUNDS.
5. KEEP SHEEP FREE AS POSSIBLE FROM PARASITES
6. KEEP VEGETABLE MATTER OUT OF WOOL.




4

WHEN DIRT  
INCREASES  
GREASE VALUE  
DECREASES



5

VALUE OF  
CLEAN WOOL  
TIMES THE  
PERCENT OF  
CLEAN WOOL  
EQUALS THE  
VALUE OF  
GREASE WOOL



6

IF YOU HAVE LIGHT  
SHRINKAGE WOOL  
INSIST ON A PRICE  
BASED ON ITS  
ACTUAL VALUE  
...  
IF YOU HAVE HEAVY  
SHRINKAGE WOOL  
BE WILLING TO ACCEPT  
A PRICE BASED ON ITS  
ACTUAL VALUE





